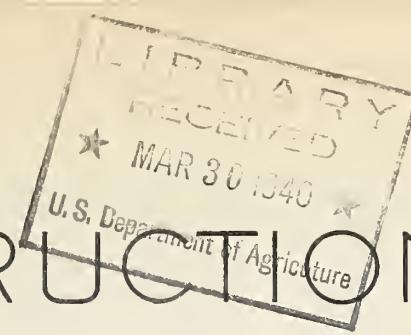


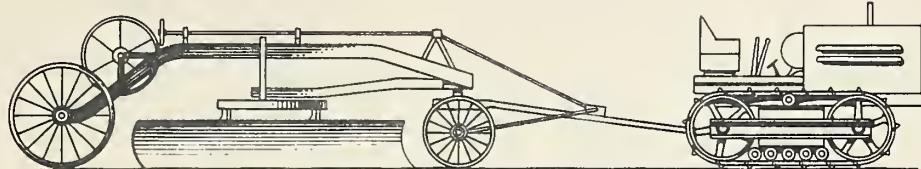
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CONSTRUCTION



HINTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Volume 6

April, 1940

Number 4

The September, 1939 issue of Construction Hints contained a design of collapsible pickup seats, bows and steps. In this issue, on pages 2, 3 and 4, are shown sketches and a bill of material for truck seats, designed by Michigan State CCC personnel.

On page 5 will be found the reasons as stated by Mr. Groben, of the Washington office, for advising against the installation of wood casement sash which swing in instead of out.

Mr. Oscar Wolford, a project assistant at Camp North Fork, F-11, Monongahela National Forest, has designed a handy and efficient clamp for holding small objects in a drill press. Mr. Burrell, the camp superintendent reports: "Not only does the use of this clamp make it easier to hold the piece firmly and securely, thereby reducing the breakage of small drills, but as the piece being drilled often turns quickly and with considerable force just as the drill breaks through, the device is useful from a safety standpoint in reducing injuries to the operator's fingers." A drawing of the clamp is shown on page 6.

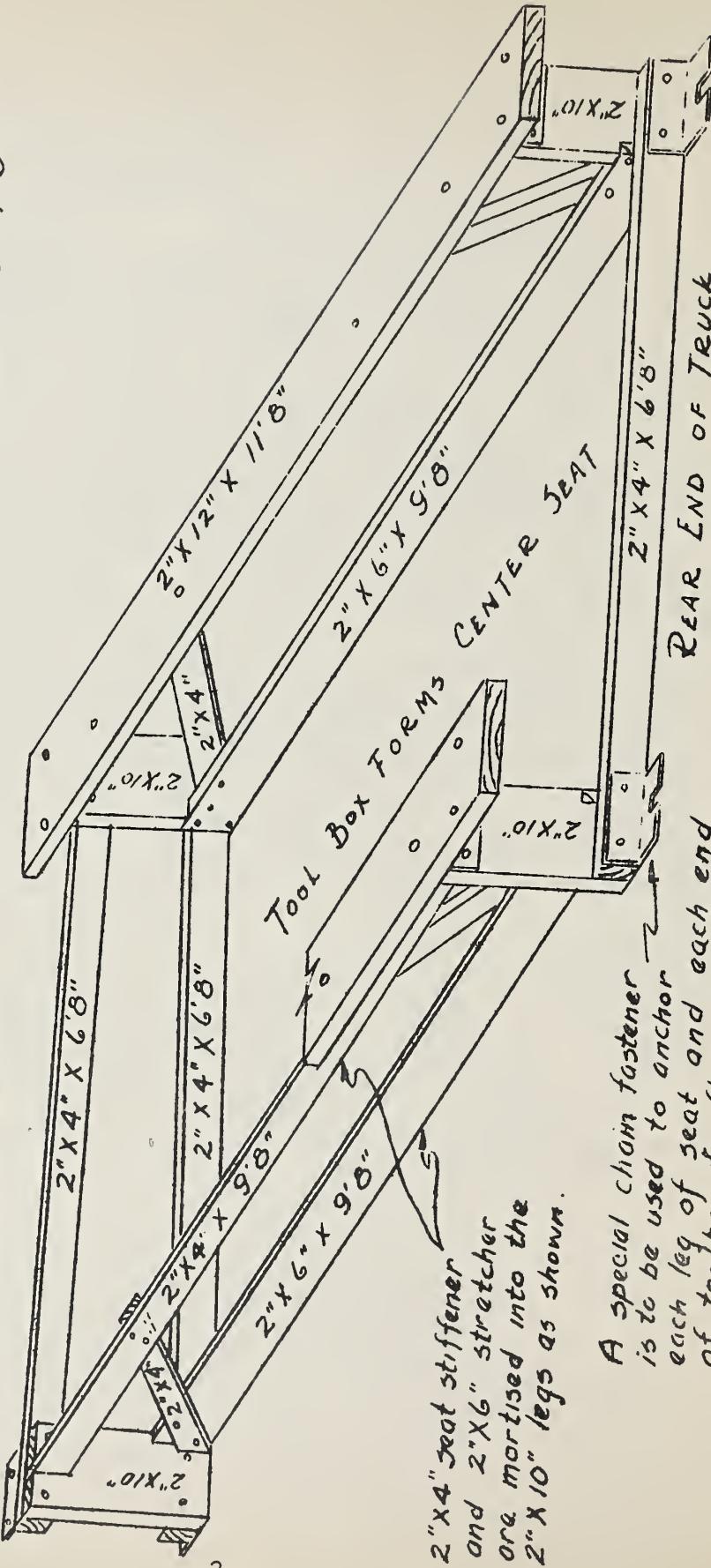
E. S. MASSIE, Jr.,
Editor.

MICHIGAN STATE
 C. C. C.
TRUCK SEATS
 FOR LONG WHEELBASE TRUCKS

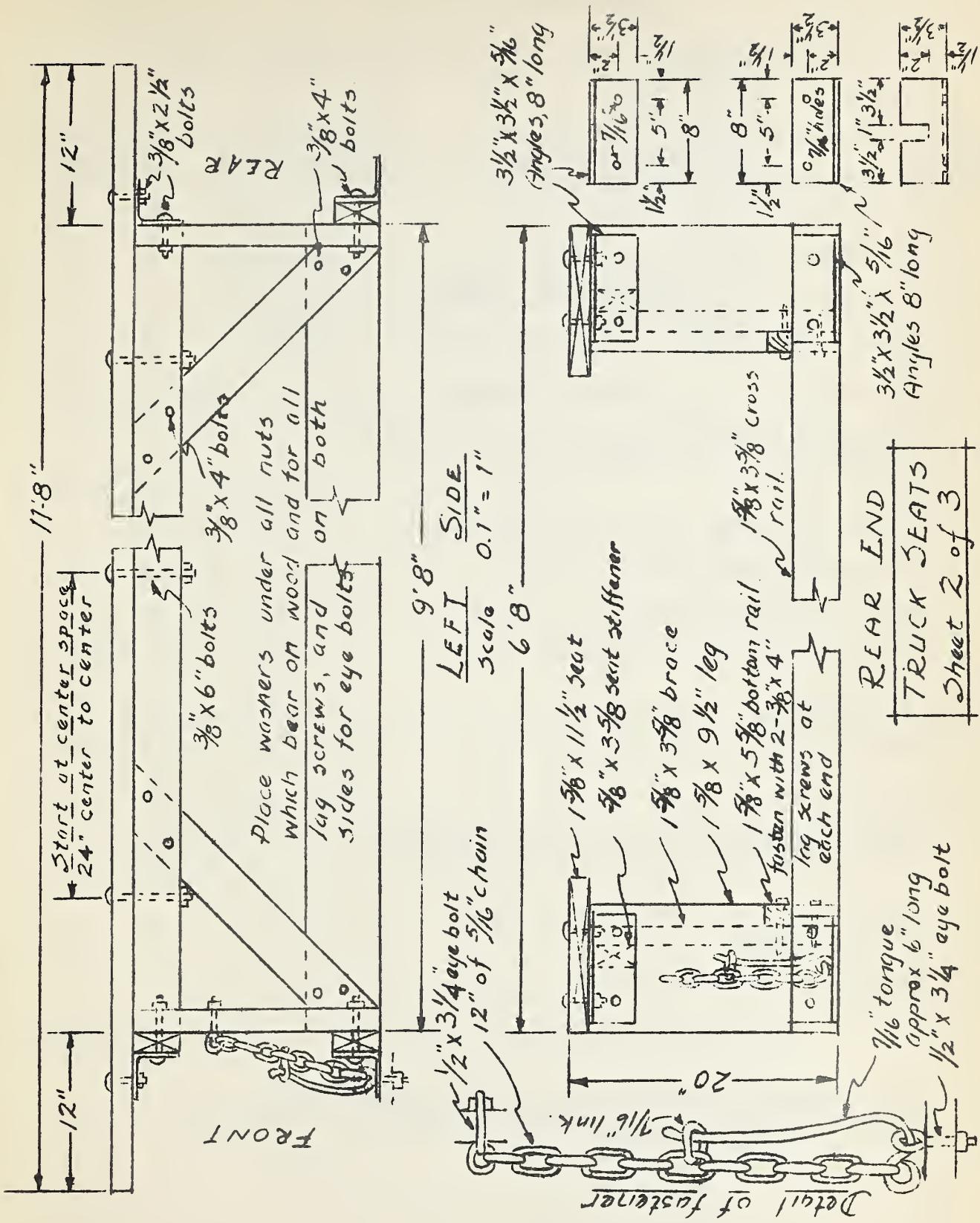
Sheet 1 of 3

Note: Center seat to consist of toolbox 24" wide 20" high, 8'0" long, equipped with hook iron and chain fastener at each end - fastener to be of same design as for truck seats. See detail of fastener on Sheet 2.

FRONT END OF TRUCK



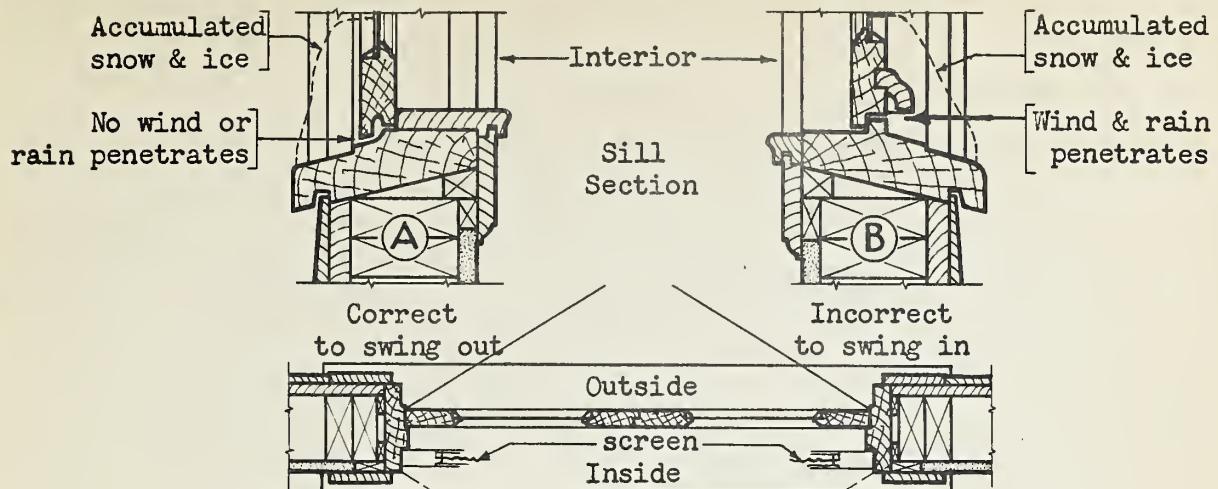
REAR END OF TRUCK
 2" x 4" x 6'8"
 2" x 10"



CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
Standard Bill of Materials

For Construction Of Truck Seats For One Long Wheelbase Truck.
Sheet 3 of 3 Sheets of Plans for Truck Seats.

CASEMENT WINDOW SASH



P L A N

It has been observed that several Regions use wood casement window sash which swing in instead of out.

Attention is called to the inadvisability of their use for the following generally conceded practical reasons:

A comparison of the sectional sill diagrams, A and B, clearly demonstrates why this is so from the standpoint of actual construction.

a. Snow and ice, accumulating upon the sill and against the sash, cannot be prevented from falling inside when the sash open in, as in Section B.

b. Heavy rains, when driven by the wind, cause leakage at the sill, Section B, in spite of the fact that the swing-in sash may have a drip or weather mold on the exterior.

c. Swing-in sash seriously interfere with window shades, venetian blinds and drapes. This difficulty is overcome in the case of the shades only by attaching them to the sash themselves; a makeshift and unsightly arrangement, especially for dwellings.

d. For both wood and metal sash which swing out, hardware, to operate either through the sill or the screen frame, is available everywhere.

If it is claimed that the swing-out sash may be blown off the hinges by driving wind storms, the answer is to use adequate hardware of the proper type.

It is recommended that, hereafter, only casement sash which swing out, as in Diagram A, be used to avoid all these unsatisfactory conditions.

W. Ellis Groben
W. ELLIS GROBEN,
Consulting Architect.

February 28, 1940.

**CLAMP FOR HOLDING
SMALL PIECES
IN DRILL PRESS**

Camp North Fork F-11
Monongahela, N.F. W.Va.
R-7
Designed by Oscar W. Mifflord

